

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL XXI

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1914

NO. 8

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The city board of trustees met in regular session in the city hall last Monday night.

A petition was received from Martin Klotz asking for the transfer of a Class A liquor license from John Colombo to himself.

No action taken and petition ordered filed.

A communication was received from P. Pala stating that money was still due him for board given to men who had worked for Contractor Lindgren, who had guaranteed payment.

President Cunningham said he would look into the matter.

A communication was received from the Bureau of Animal Industry employees thanking the board for the use of the city hall for a meeting held on January 2d.

Ordered filed.

Engineer Kneese suggested that a sewer be installed in the alley between Grand, Eucalyptus, Miller and Chestnut avenues, on account of the grades in that section. He said it will be necessary in future and that the work can be done cheaper now while the trenching machine is at work in that neighborhood.

The board decided to go over the proposed ground on the line of the proposed extension of Grand avenue to the state highway the next morning.

Several claims against the city were allowed and ordered paid.

LOCAL REALTY TRANSFERS.

William Rehberg (single) to Mary E. McGraw (wife of Henry)—Lot 33, block 101, South San Francisco.

Eva R. Coffinberry and husband to Alfred E. Kauffmann (unmarried)—Lot 8, block 137, South San Francisco.

Frank A. Martin to Mary Theresa Martin (wife)—East $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 4, block 135; lot 15, block 123, South San Francisco.

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co. to South City Lot Co.—Lot 23, block C, Peck's Lots, South San Francisco.

Same to same—Lot 24, block C, Peck's Lots, South San Francisco.

December Distribution—Estate of Phebe A. Hawkins to Lui Varni, lot 34, block 100, South San Francisco; to Frank W. Thomas and Mina Loomis, lot 9, block 102, South San Francisco.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday school, 10:30 a. m.
Epworth League, 6:45 p. m.
Preaching service, 7:30 p. m.
Sermon subject, "The Psychological Moment."
Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.
Junior Epworth League, Friday 3:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

Wanted—Boys over sixteen years to learn the trade of machinist or boiler maker. Apply Pacific Car and Equipment Co., South San Francisco. Advt.

Wanted—A good piano player. For further particulars, inquire at Amuz Theater any evening. Advt.

A CHECKING ACCOUNT

In the Bank of South San Francisco will make you more systematic in all your business transactions. You will conduct your affairs with greater economy, while the surplus cash accumulated will give you resources to use in taking advantages where ready money is required.

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

BANK OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

Corner Grand and Linden Avenues

South San Francisco

California

FRATERNAL ORDERS

(BY HARRY EDWARDS.)

L. O. O. M.

Supreme Dictator Walter E. Dorn of San Francisco has granted a special dispensation to twenty-seven lodges, including San Mateo Lodge, No. 804 and South San Francisco Lodge, No. 832, during the time set, which ends March 12, 1914, the initiation fee to be \$5.00.

All candidates secured who will be able to go to San Francisco March 11th will be initiated by the Supreme officers of the Loyal Order of Moose of the World. Those unable to make the trip will be initiated by the local lodges. It would be well for those who intend to take advantage of this opportunity to get in on the ground floor to have their applications in early. The chance may not come again in years to connect yourself with so good an order at the low rate offered. In fact, it may not be presented to you again.

F. O. E.

All members of the local Aerie, F. O. E., No. 1473, have received the constitution and laws of the Grand Aerie and constitution for subordinate Aeries. It would be well for every member to closely read and study its contents.

The following may be said to be new in any fraternal order, excepting the F. O. E.:

ARTICLE XIII

Duties of Aerie Physician. Section 212. Whenever a member in good standing dies, leaving a widow and minor children, or minor children, any or all of them shall be entitled to the services of the Aerie physician in the same manner and under the same conditions as though the member were still living, provided, however, that such widow and minor children or either of them shall first pay to the secretary of the Aerie, in the same manner and under the same conditions as dues are paid, an amount equal to the amount paid by such Aerie to the Aerie physician for attendance upon its members.

That if the widow or minor children desire to avail themselves of this provision they or either of them shall notify the Aerie in writing of such fact, giving the names of said family, their residence and occupations, and upon payment of the required fee which is \$3.50 per year for every member including his family the secretary shall issue an official receipt therefor.

This is a new deal along fraternal lines and we think a wise one. It will keep the families of deceased members in touch with the Aerie who will also know their condition and need, and such is the condition of the local Aerie to-day. They will go out of the way to protect and support any and all of those who have any claim for assistance and thus the good work goes on, and while we are carrying a load of human freight destined for a never-ending eternity. For those who are bearing the burden the well-done, good and faithful servant will prove a splendid reward.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Rt. Rev. William Ford Nichols,

D. D., Bishop of California, is expect-

ed to visit Grace Church, Grand and Spruce avenues, on Sunday, March 1st, at 10:45 a. m. There will be no service to-morrow (Sunday). F. H. Church, Pastor.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Sanitary Officer DeVane was in town Monday.

Mrs. A. J. Swanson of Petaluma was in town last Tuesday.

Dave Patton, formerly of this city, was a visitor here Saturday.

Dr. P. J. O'Connor has left for Fort Worth, Texas, where he will reside in future.

Eschelbach and Morton have improved these seats in the Amuz Theatre by bracing them.

Frank Fischer is about again, after having undergone an operation for appendicitis at the local hospital recently.

Died—In San Francisco this morning, John F. Mahoney, cousin of T. J. Mahoney of this city. The body will be removed to Sutter Creek for interment.

Born—In this city, February 8th, to the wife of Frank Josephs, a girl. Frank says that from the tenor of the baby's cries he believes she will be a suffragette.

A sign over Mellie Cohen's barber shop blown down by the high wind yesterday crashed through the windows of his place scattering fragments of glass over the room. Although two men were in the shop at the time, they escaped serious injury.

Frank Miner and wife, well-known former residents of this city, arrived here last Saturday to visit relatives and friends. For the last eight months they have been living at Ukiah. Although he is an owner of extensive property here, he will still resides at Ukiah on account of his wife's health. They will return to-morrow.

The Lodge of Moose gave a stag party in Metropolitan Hall Thursday night to which a number of outsiders were invited. With jokes, jiggling and juleps in the form of refreshments with the regular Dutch layout the party was regaled. Several speeches from different members of the Lodge were well appreciated. Everybody enjoyed himself and the music and song lasted until 12 o'clock.

A large delegation of Elks and their friends of this city will leave for San Mateo to-night on a special car to help celebrate Western Night with the members of that Lodge. This a yearly occurrence and it is understood that the Westerners will own the town. Dressed as cowboys and flourishing 44's the "Unharmonious Band of South City Elks" will present a spectacle.

Died—At his home, near this city, February 16th, Domenico Zaro, dearly beloved husband of the late Sofia Zaro, and loving father of Mrs. J. Raspadori, Mrs. G. S. Buswell, Mrs. H. S. DeLancie, Mrs. E. O. LaRoche and Minnie, Elvezia and John Zaro and the late Mrs. G. A. Lewis, a native of Milan, Italy, aged 73 years, 2 months and 9 days. The funeral was held Wednesday, at 9:30 o'clock from his late residence, thence to the Church of Corpus Christi, San Francisco, where a requiem high mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul. Interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery. A large number of friends from this city attended the funeral of Mr. Zaro, who was well known here.

Gardening—The undersigned does all kinds of gardening, pruning and grafting in a first class manner. Leave orders with P. Ruiz at Baden Cash Store. George Delia. Advt.

Do You Want a Home?

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will build you a house on any lot in South San Francisco, on very easy terms. Select your lot, choose your design and apply at the Company's office, 306 Linden Avenue, for full particulars.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH BENEFIT A SUCCESS

The entertainment given for the benefit of All Souls' Church was a great success, both financially and otherwise. The different entertainers are congratulated upon the ability which they exhibited. The program was as follows: Baritone solo, Robert Valentine; specialties, the Little Gilleys; duet, Miss May Cone, Miss Isabella Duecoing; vocal solo, James Cusick; specialties, Miss Dorothy Wise; duet, Prof. Uniger, Miss Freda Willmann; vocal solo, Tom Cone; soprano solo, Mrs. Daisy Kearne-Gillley; and Billy Hynes, the jolliest man. After the entertainment a social time was indulged in and refreshments served by local ladies of the church.

RAINFALL.

The amount of rainfall in this city for this week is 4.03 inches. There was no rain for the same week last year. The total for this season is 25.95 inches as against 7.38 inches for last season.

PLANS FOR NEW BOOSTER ORGANIZATION ABANDONED

The plan to organize a new development association among thirty-three counties in Northern and Central California was abandoned at a conference at Marysville this week. It was attended by more than 200 delegates from chambers of commerce, commercial and women's clubs and boards of supervisors. The proposed plan would have resulted in duplicating the activities of other bodies covering the same territory.

To Exchange—New 4-room house, high basement, lot 25x100, Crocker Tract, \$2500; for unimproved lots in South San Francisco or San Bruno, Custer & Martin, 702 Market Street, San Francisco. Advt.

REGISTER

In order to vote at any time this year you must re-register. Show your pride in your home town by having a full registration. The women especially are urged to register. Call on F. A. Cunningham at the postoffice and he will attend to the matter.

Housewife, Save Yourself Time and Labor!

Nothing will relieve the strain of your daily duties more than an **ELECTRIC FLAT IRON**. It will iron better, in less time and with less labor than any other iron.

Don't forget the value of putting the electricity you have furnished in your home to the best and most economic uses.

Let us aid you with our advice.

WE SELL ELECTRIC APPLIANCES, and we invite inspection. It won't cost you anything to consult us, and we may be of service to you.

LET "PACIFIC SERVICE" WORK FOR YOU.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The county board of supervisors met in regular session in Redwood City last Monday.

District Attorney Swart appeared with a severe cold.

An application for county aid was received from John Henry of this city. Upon motion of Supervisor Casey, he was admitted to the county farm.

Traffic Officer Lowans of this township filed his report as follows: Worked 14 days, arrests, none; fines, \$90.

Reports of Coroner Plymire and Health Officer Beattie were read and accepted.

A report from the committee in charge of the mosquito crusade was read showing the following apportionment of the assessment: San Mateo, \$304.75; Burlingame, \$171.42; Hillsboro, \$228.56; South San Francisco, \$95.23; Redwood, \$152.38; and the county, \$952.34.

A communication received from the Automobile Club of Southern California relating to the call for the convention of supervisors in Los Angeles February 20th was ordered filed.

Owing to the delay caused by obtaining rights-of-way for the Belmont road, the bids upon the work were returned.

At this a wordy conflict ensued between Surveyor Neuman and District Attorney Swart over Swart's claim that some of the rights-of-way had not been attended to properly.

The plans and specifications for the Bay Shore road from San Bruno to the northern limits of South San Francisco were read and accepted.

Upon motion of Supervisor Casey, J. J. Sullivan was appointed poundmaster of the first township, vice Silviera removed.

Noon adjournment.

The board reconvened at 1:30 p. m. Chairman Brown directed the clerk to reject all claims for the hire of automobiles for the sheriff's office.

Chas. W. Fahey, postmaster of San Francisco and manager of the Shore Line Investment Company, addressed the board relative to changing the county road along the beach at Granada. The matter was referred to L. H. Wiegel, engineer for the company, and the county surveyor for investigation.

The different supervisors submitted the names of the trial jurors for the coming year. The residents of this city named are Ethel C. Britton, Rose E. Snyder, Nellie Carmody, Hermann Gaerdes and M. F. Healy.

The board adjourned at 2 p. m.

South San Francisco**Railroad Time Table**

Jan. 4, 1914.

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:08 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
7:03 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
7:16 A. M.
7:42 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:03 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:24 A. M.
(Sunday only)
8:44 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
9:23 A. M.
9:53 A. M.
11:23 A. M.
1:07 P. M.
3:42 P. M.
5:14 P. M.
5:32 P. M.
7:04 p. m.
7:28 P. M.
8:12 P. M.
(Except Saturday and Sunday)
11:39 P. M.
(Saturday and Sunday)

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:47 A. M.
7:22 A. M.
8:28 A. M.
10:58 A. M.
11:58 A. M.
1:37 p. m.
3:17 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:24 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
5:58 P. M.
6:25 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
6:47 P. M.
8:28 P. M.
10:22 P. M.
12:02 P. M.
(Theater Train)

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

MAILS DISPATCHED.

South, 6:02 a. m.

North, 8:03 a. m.

South, 11:57 a. m.

North, 12:13 p. m.

South, 2:18 p. m.

North, 3:41 p. m.

North, 7:03 p. m.

MAILS RECEIVED.

North, 6:02 a. m.

North, 11:57 a. m.

South, 12:13 p. m.

North, 2:18 p. m.

South, 3:41 p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—F. A. Cunningham (President),
Thos. L. Hickey, G. W. Holston, J. H. Kelly, J. C. McGovern.

Clerk W. J. Smith
Treasurer C. L. Kauffmann
Recorder Wm. Rehberg

Attorney J. W. Coleberd
Marshal H. W. Kneese
Night Watchman W. P. Acheson

BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. H. G. Plymire,
E. E. Cunningham, Wm. Hickey, Dr. I. W. Keith, Dr. G. Kneese (Secretary).

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—P. D. Broner, Chas. Robinson, E. N. Brown.

County Officials

Judge Superior Court G. H. Buck
Treasurer P. P. Chamberlain

Tax Collector A. McSweeney
District Attorney Franklin Swart

Assessor C. D. Hayward
County Clerk Joseph H. Nash

County Recorder H. O. Helner
Sheriff J. H. Mansfield

Auditor Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools Roy Cloud

Coroner and Public Adm. Dr. H. G. Plymire

Surveyor James B. Neuman

Health Officer W. G. Beattie, M. D.

Officials—First Township

Supervisor James T. Casey

Justices of the Peace E. C. Johnson

John F. Davis

Constables Jas. C. Wallace

J. H. Parker

Postmaster E. E. Cunningham

San Mateo County Building and Loan Association

Assets \$304,612.01

Loans made on the Monthly Definite Contract Plans, paying in from 5 to 12 years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

No premiums or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,
Redwood City, Cal.

SPASMODIC CLEANUP DAYS.

Civic Cleaning Should Not Be Made a Special Occasion.

The proper civic or Christian man takes no note of time or seasons, but is always up and doing what little he may to contribute toward the betterment of the world, his fellow man and his surroundings. That place or neighborhood is not well kept that is cleaned up but once each year, no matter how much time or money is spent nor how great a change is wrought in appearances. It is the modest persistent effort that accomplishes all good, and periodic or spasmodic campaigns are seldom productive of desirable permanent results.

Cleaning streets and sidewalks, alleys, vacant lots, private premises and civic improvement should not be made special occasions, nor should it be necessary to set aside special days designated for such purposes. There is not proper balance or solidarity in citizenship that responds only to special occasions, when "everybody's doing it, doing it." Every community needs and

**CLEANING STREETS SHOULD NOT BE MADE SPECIAL OCCASIONS.**

should have a live improvement society that has the best interests of the city, town, section or neighborhood at heart. Keep it alive at all seasons. It may be necessary to arouse a little rivalry at times or taunt some one in order to start some commendable work, and, while this of itself may be spasmodic, the general work of the organization need not be of the same unstable class. A few zealous, tireless patriots have finally brought about every desirable reform the world has known.

Do not be discouraged. The constant fall of water, though but a drop at a time, will wear away the hardest stone. The world's greatest fortunes have been amassed by putting away in the beginning but a dollar at a time. The power of doing things grows with accomplishment, and bigger and better things are possible and probable as you progress. This is as true of civic improvement as any other line of effort. If nothing has yet been done in your neighborhood, the time to start is now.

WHAT'S IN STYLE.

Sash draperies are shown on dresses and jackets.

Some of the spring coats are little more than boleros.

Many of the new blouses have pepulums and coattails.

The expanse of tunic at hips is repeated in some of the coats which have godets.

Novelty cottons, taffetas, crapes, failles, gabardines and serges are the spring fabrics.

Long stoles, soft and pliable, are wound about the figure in various ways, and fur turbans are trimmed with weird fantasies of plumage.

The new bustle effects promise ill for our old clothes of last season. The shoulder still droops, the waist is of goodly expanse, and narrowness draws in the ankles.

In collars the Japanese will last well into the summer, both in blouses and gowns. There will be a few hood effects also. Some flat ones will be draped. Soft, loose girdles with sash ends will be prominent.

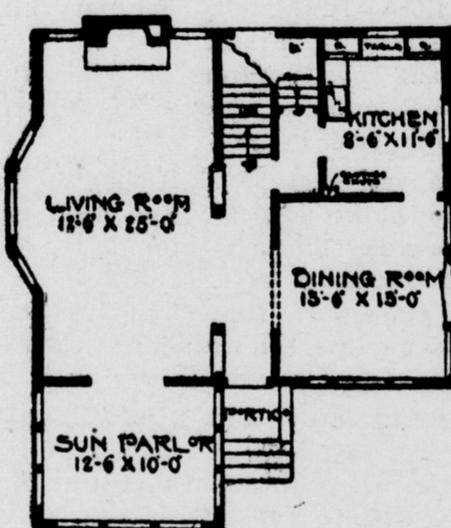
Welcome Stranger!
Want a Sample Copy?

STYLISH ROUGH CAST RESIDENCE.

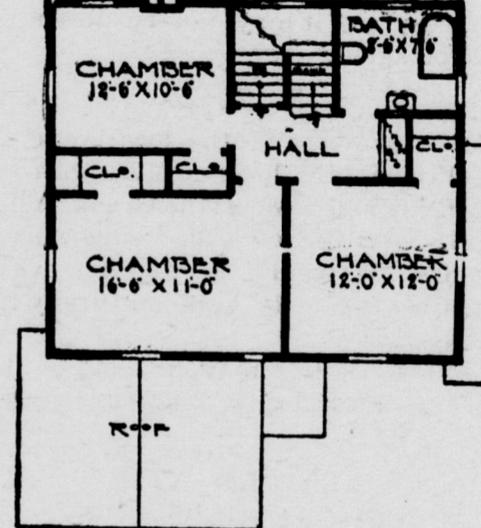
Design 775, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Exterior in rough cast, with brick carried up to the height of the first story window sills. The rough cast made pure white, with cornice rafter ends and window frames stained brown and a moss green stain for the shingles on the roof gives a very pleasing color combination for this design. Large living room across the entire side and sun room in front closed off with French doors. Dining room with built-in sideboard and china closet. Three chambers and bath in second story. Size, 30 feet wide and 26 feet deep over the main part. Full basement. First story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet. Finish red oak throughout first story. Birch or Washington fir in the second story. Birch or maple floors throughout. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing \$2,850.

SAVED HIS RINGS.**It Was a Narrow Escape, Too, the Fat Man Was Confident.**

They are telling in New York a story about Eddie Foy and George Cohan. Foy and Cohan, one autumn afternoon, sat side by side in a Fifth avenue bus, when a fat, gaudily dressed man entered, his manicured and scented hands covered with huge rings.

"George," said Foy, "I don't like that fellow's looks, and I'm going to make him get out before we reach Madison square."

"All right, Eddie," said Cohan calmly. Foy fixed his gaze on the fat man's glittering hands, and a change came over his face. His eyes became dull and staring. His jaw hung slack and loose.

"Me want ring!" he shouted suddenly, and he pointed at the fat man's hands and at the same time jumped up and down in his seat and wagged his elbows up and down in the air just like a baby. "Ring! Me want ring!"

Cohan took the cue at once.

"Hide your hands," he said quickly



"GIVE ME RING!"
to the fat man. "Your rings bother him."

The fat man frowned uneasily, but he would not hide his hands.

"Ring, ring! Me want ring!" repeated Foy, and Cohan, as he strove to hold his friend still, said:

"Don't give him a ring!"

"Huh! I guess I won't!" growled the gaudy fat man. "Give him a ring indeed!" And he looked at his diamonds complacently.

Foy's eyes were now shining. His face was red and contorted. He hopped up and down and wagged his arms more vehemently than ever. "Me want ring!" he roared. "Ring, ring, ring!"

"For heaven's sake," said Cohan, "hide your hands, man! Don't you see you're bringing on one of his spells? Hide your hands or I won't be responsible for the consequences."

A little pale by now, the fat man reluctantly put both his hands behind his back. "This is the limit," he said, appealing to the other passengers. "Idiots riding in omnibuses! Ain't that the limit, friends?"

But Foy leaped to his feet. "Ring!" he roared, and he leaned on the fat man's shoulders. "Give me ring!"

Cohan now seemed to lose all patience.

"Oh, hang it," he said. "give him a ring or two and let us have some peace! Can't you see I've lost my power over him?"

But the fat man, tearing his pudgy hand from the persistent Foy's grasp, rose and ran full tilt for the door.

"Conductor, stop!" he shouted.

And he leaped off two blocks before Madison square was reached.—Washington Star.

Not Silence, but ADVERTISING, Is Golden to the Business Man.

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South San Francisco California

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EXPERIENCE

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Any one sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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GOOD****MEAT**

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GREAT ABATTOIR at
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County, California

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and McCall Patterns****For Women**

Have More Friends than any other magazine or patterns. McCall's is the reliable Fashion Guide monthly in one million one hundred thousand homes. Besides showing all the latest designs of McCall Patterns, each issue is brimful of sparkling short stories and helpful information for women.

Save Money and Keep in Style by subscribing for McCall's Magazine at once. Costs only 50 cents a year, including any one of the celebrated McCall Patterns free.

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McCALL'S MAGAZINE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the city of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city.

The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to Town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people in an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The completion of the Bay Shore Tunnels has placed South San Francisco on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

Owing to the completion of the Dumbarton Bridge and Cutoff, South San Francisco will soon have all railroads which center in San Francisco passing through its midst.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller & Co. Paint Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, the Pacific Coast Steel Company, the Pacific Car and Equipment Company, the Standard Corrugated Pipe Works, and other enterprises, all of which are in operation to-day. The Meese Gottfried Machinery Company and the Enterprise Foundry of San Francisco have each recently made purchases of land, and South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.
South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

**NEXT TIME
YOU BAKE--**

USE

CALIFENE

It will make your friends wonder how you get that nice, rich, savory crust they somehow cannot bake. Be generous. Give them the secret. Tell them about Califene, the new shortening that makes every baking day cheerful. Be sure they remember the name Califene, made in South San Francisco and sold everywhere in California.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Manufactured from the purest vegetable oil and selected beef fat in a modern and sanitary plant
under the watchful eyes of U. S. Government Inspectors.

Western Meat Company

THE ENTERPRISE
Published every Saturday by the
Enterprise Publishing Co.
Everett I. Woodman, Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter, December 19, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance \$2 00
Six Months " 1 00
Three Months " 50

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office on Linden Avenue near Bank



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1914

The bright and witty monthly publication, The Tattler, of Daly City, has changed its form and in future will be published semi-monthly. The Tattler is a welcome visitor to our desk, as it is always filled with interesting matter. Success to you, Editors Behre and Neuman.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The best creed is to try to believe that everybody tries to be right.

Huerta still refuses to give an inch. As a matter of fact he has very few inches to give.

The truly successful aviator is the one who knows when to quit fancy flying.

If we get 1-cent postage, Mabel will think with every letter she gets that George only loves her half as well as he uses her.

In the old days when a prodigal son returned home they killed the fatted calf, but now he gets a roast.

This new fad household efficiency propaganda may eventually discourage the great American wife from using a hair brush to drive nails and tacks with. That will help some.

FOREST NOTES.

Receipts from the use of national forest resources were greatest in Arizona last year.

Dr. C. D. Marsh of the federal bureau of plant industry is delivering a series of illustrated lectures to stockmen in the west on the subject of plants poisonous to stock.

The Biltmore forest school, established in 1895 and therefore the oldest forest school in America, has been discontinued. Dr. C. A. Schenck, its director, has returned to his home in Germany.

The forest service is compiling a new table for calculating the board contents of standing western yellow pine trees in the southwest. It is based on actual measurements of 6000 trees.

In trying to find uses for blight-killed chestnut it has been found that it can not be utilized for crating stone; quarry owners say that chestnut wood leaves an indelible stain on the marble or granite.

Railroads caused nearly half the forest fires in Colorado and Wyoming last year, and almost one-sixth were set by lightning. In California lightning started more than half, with railroads a comparatively insignificant cause.

WHY DON'T YOU?

A farmer who was carrying an express package from a city mail order house, was accosted by a local merchant: "Why didn't you buy that bill of goods from me? I could have saved you the express and besides you would have been patronizing a home store, which helps to pay the taxes and build up this locality." With characteristic frankness, the farmer asked: "Why don't you patronize your home paper and advertise? I read it and didn't know you had the goods I have here, nor do I ever see your name in the paper inviting one to come to your store?"—The Pomeroy.

Boy Wanted—To work in a hotel kitchen for his board. Apply this of Advt.

**ADDRESS OF E. E.
CUNNINGHAM ON
LINCOLN DAY**

Mr. Principal, Teachers, and Pupils, of South San Francisco Public School: Old soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic are to-day talking to just such audiences as this all over this broad land.

It is a great pleasure for me to look upon these bright young faces, and it is an added pleasure, to be permitted to speak in this presence, upon the life of the great American, whose birth this day commemorates. With such an audience and such a theme, one might be easily tempted to take too much of your time; therefore, I have written, and will, with your permission, read, what I wish to say to you to-day.

The Grand Army of the Republic is the child of our great Civil War.

That fierce and mighty contest ended in victory for the doctrine, that this government is a nation, and not merely a confederacy of states.

It cost this country one million of its manhood, and six billions in money to prove beyond dispute, that the government of the United States of America, is the supreme power, and the sole and only political sovereign, in all this broad land.

The Grand Army of the Republic is a national organization. Its mission is to teach love of country regardless of state lines; to strengthen the fabric of nationalism; and to buildup true Americanism everywhere.

It is altogether fitting that this statement should be made regarding the grand patriotic order, of which we old soldiers present here to-day, are humble members; for we are here to talk to you about Abraham Lincoln, the great Emancipator, who has well been called, "The First American."

"For him her old world moulds aside she threw,
And choosing sweet clay from the breast
Of the unexhausted West,
With stuff untainted shaped a hero new,
Wise, steadfast in the strength of God, and true."

* * * * *

"Standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame,
The kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man;
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise,
Not blame;
New birth of our new soil, the first American."

Abraham Lincoln! "new birth of our new soil," he is the very embodiment of Americanism and stands above all others as the perfect type of the true American.

This country has produced a new and distinctive type of man. It has given the world the kind of man, resulting naturally from the mixing and mingling of the blood and breed of many and diverse peoples, tongues and kindred fused in the great melting pot of this new world; all busy with the arduous work of subduing a vast wilderness, an untamed land, covering the temperate zone of a broad continent; and all intent upon establishing, extending, and maintaining free government in this new land.

The noble, composite type so produced, is known and recognized everywhere as "American."

Abraham Lincoln was of the seventh generation from Samuel Lincoln, who migrated from Norwich, England in 1637, and settled in the New England colony of Massachusetts.

These generations, in their order, are: Samuel Lincoln, weaver, born in England, 1619, settled in America, 1637; Mordecai Lincoln, blacksmith, born in Massachusetts; 1657; Mordecai Lincoln Jr., born in Massachusetts; John Lincoln, born in Massachusetts; Abraham Lincoln, Sr., farmer, born in Virginia; Thomas Lincoln, cabinetmaker, born in Virginia, about 1780; Abraham Lincoln, laborer, lawyer, President, Great Emancipator, and First American, born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809.

It is noteworthy, that the American branch of the Lincoln tree, began with a weaver and ended with a laborer; and that it comprised in its descent, a blacksmith and a cabinet maker.

Another notable fact is, that these Lincolns were not city bred, but that

they were invariably dwellers in villages or in the country.

Seven generations of such men, in such service, begat and brought forth Abraham Lincoln, the typical American.

A like breed of men, living and acting under like circumstances, produced a nation of this distinctive American type.

Abraham Lincoln was born in a one-story log cabin, in the woods of a wild frontier country.

His youth was one of constant toil and hardship.

The total of his attendance in school was only about four months.

He was, however, a life long student; self taught, as boy and man. In youth he gathered knowledge from every printed sheet, or leaf, or book that came in his way; improving his every opportunity; sometimes reading far into the night by the dim fire light, after toiling all day, at the severest manual labor.

And thus he grew from boy to man; passing from laborer to merchant, and on through the law, to the highest place in the land.

He came to the office of President with slight experience of public affairs, yet he so bore himself through those four years of awful conflict, that his history records his name as the "Savior" of his country.

Without the learning of the schools, his public speeches and state papers are classics.

His first and second inaugural messages are unexcelled in all the records of the papers of our Presidents.

His Cooper Union speech surprised New England and all the East, and gave him at once a national reputation as an orator and statesman.

His Gettysburg Address is a model for orators everywhere, and has been translated into every tongue of the civilized world.

His papers and speeches, however, cannot alone give us the full measure and true picture of our great countryman. These earned him a place in the temple of fame, but it was not for his genius alone, that he was loved by his countrymen. His power over the hearts of men was through his own great loving heart. It was hard for him as President to sign a death warrant, but it was easy for him, and he loved to sign a pardon. Through all the dreadful days of our Civil War, his heart yearned unceasingly with love for the people of the South.

Another strong element of his noble nature was his innate integrity his rugged honesty.

As a man he despised deceit, and as a lawyer he could not be induced to defend a wrong. He was absolutely honest in both public and private life, and so wherever known he came to be known, as "Honest Old Abe."

He trusted the people and they returned his trust. He believed with the conviction of all his earnest nature, in "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

It was Abraham Lincoln who declared in a public speech, long before the contest between labor and capital had become acute in this country, "labor is prior to and independent of capital, and deserves the higher consideration."

If you teachers and pupils would become true Americans, take Abraham Lincoln as your model, study well his life and endeavor to follow his teaching.

I desire in closing to call your attention briefly to three interesting incidents in our American history. The three following incidents were practically coincident. Samuel Lincoln was born in the year 1619, in the village of Norwich, County of Norfolk, England, and eighteen years later migrated to, and settled in the English colony of Massachusetts, in New England. From Samuel Lincoln, through seven generations, came Abraham Lincoln, a stroke of whose pen emancipated three millions of negro slaves.

About the first of August, in the said year of 1619, a Dutch vessel, in want of supplies, anchored in the harbor at Jamestown, an English Virginia Colony, and sold the colonists twenty negroes in exchange for food, and other needed supplies, and returned on her homeward voyage to Holland. About the time this Dutch ship arrived in the harbor at Delfs-Haven, in Holland, the English pilgrims, who had made Holland their abiding place for eleven years, came to Delfs-Haven to take passage in the good ship Mayflower, to make a new home in the new world, where in time they landed, and named the landing

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I have an equity of \$620 in two lots, in what is known as Peck's Subdivision No. 1. The lots are 3 and 4 in Block R. For a quick sale I will cut the equity in half, viz., \$310. Total value of lots is \$1300, payable in monthly installments of \$10. No interest or taxes. Address, E. C. Pratley, Hotel Atlas, Fourth and Mission Streets, San Francisco.

DAME FASHION'S LATEST PARADE

Bustle Bunchiness Revives Old Walk

The racing season opened at Auteuil, France, when the innumerable army of American buyers now there for the spring trade shows was increased by the influx from London, which had come over especially to see what dame fashion has in store for the coming season.

A rumor that certain houses intended to revive the crinoline fashion of 1860 proved to be unfounded, and any attempt to launch such a display had to be postponed on account of the weather. Unaggressive, but unmistakable, bustles were, however, considerably in evidence.

The chief novelty seen during the day was a big circular cape of satin or cloth. The gown which attracted the most attention was a brilliant plaid silk trimmed in bunchy ruffles over a bustle. The cape was of yellow cavalry style, with a big black satin collar.

If the weather was too cool for the wearing of spring dresses, it was not for the work of the milliners, for the display of spring hats was never more chic. Some of the hats resembled pill boxes. They were jauntily perched on the head, and waterproof ribbon gave an oilcloth effect. These ribbons were used in the decoration of hard shiny straw hats.

Another favorite was a Watteau shepherdess hat. Vivid colors, especially green, were the rule. Scotch plaid appeared on hats and costumes of royal blue, and mustard and grass green always showed tartan belts and sashes.

Bustle bunchiness developed a new or rather revived an old walk, that of walking, with the body bent forward giving a distinctly humpbacked effect. White organdie collars, wired in order to stand out, were another noticeable feature.

TERSE CALIFORNIA NEWS

The Stanislaus-Merced Grape Protective Association, representing viticultural interests valued at \$1,500,000, has been organized in Modesto by growers of the two counties. The association will combat the proposed constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition.

Protesting against the proposed plan to build an elevated loop for streetcar traffic at the lower end of Market street, in front of the Ferry building, San Francisco, the Ferry District Improvement Club met to consider plans to oppose the project. The protestants, who gathered to the number of 150, declare the proposed loop would seriously injure the trade of the end of Market street by cutting it off from pedestrian traffic.

Among the earliest rulings made by the Industrial Accident Insurance Commission at the request of various employers of California is a decision declaring it illegal to reduce wages to meet the cost of insurance against the compensation risk on the employees affected. The Commission declares it has learned that many employers are contemplating taxing their employees for amounts that are actually in excess of the amounts required for liability policies.

The mystery of the disappearance of dressed carcasses of hogs, which has been puzzling the ranchers near Galt for several days, was solved when Constable Gans of Galt captured Jose A. Lopez, an insane Spaniard, who was found devouring the stolen pork raw. Who Lopez is and where he came from is also a mystery. It is also said that he had a penchant for tearing down fences, mending them and holding them in place with ropes. He is held pending an examination as to his sanity.

Since the first of December, the State of California has produced 3000 tons of pig iron. The Noble Electric Smelter at Heroult, Shasta County, in a sixty-day run, smelted this amount of iron in its electric furnace, the largest amount ever secured by this new process. The furnace has been closed down temporarily for two months, during which time carbon electrodes will be substituted for the graphite electrodes now in use. With this alteration, a lessening in cost is expected.

The jury in the trial of four officers and employees of the Western Fuel Company, charged with conspiring to defraud the United States Government out of customs duties on imported coal,

returned a verdict of guilty as to three of the defendants and not guilty as to the fourth. The guilty are: James B. Smith, vice-president, general manager and director; Frederick C. Mills, superintendent; Edward H. Mayer, weigher. Not guilty, Edward J. Smith, weight checker. The maximum penalty on a charge of conspiracy is two years' imprisonment, or a fine of \$10,000, or both.

At a conference in Sacramento of the State Board of Control with Warden James Johnston of San Quentin and Warden J. J. Smith of Folsom were worked out plans for the development of the manufacture at the prisons so that ultimately these two plants will be capable of producing all shoes and clothing used in all State institutions, as well as office and school furniture to supply cities and counties in California that desire to buy from the State. A statute of the Legislature grants permission to city and county authorities to buy furniture manufactured by the State.

More than 6000 white-capped angels of mercy, representing the best the world has to offer in skilled, trained nurses, will gather in San Francisco in 1915 to attend the triennial sessions to be held in San Francisco during the season of the exposition. There will be four congresses—the International Association of Nurses, representing fifteen foreign nations, including England, Ireland, Germany, France, Belgium and Italy; the American Nurses' Association, with 22,000 members, of which Miss Genevieve Cook of San Francisco is president; the National League of Nurse Education, with 12,000 members, chiefly educators and superintendents of training hospitals; the Organization of Public Health Nurses, with an equally large enrollment, and the California State Nurses' Association, which will act in part as hostess to the visiting nurses.

The possibility of using redwood waste for the manufacture of high grades of paper and thus providing an economic means for clearing the stumps from land from which the timber has been cut, has been demonstrated, according to a report of the promotion and development committee of the Humboldt Chamber of Commerce, which says: "There have been so many conflicting opinions as to the feasibility of making paper from redwood that it was decided some months ago to ship a carload of the mill and logging waste to an Eastern paper mill. A test was made in an ordinary hemlock mill with the sulphite process. No special study of our redwood was made and no effort was expended to ascertain the most economical way to treat it. The car load took its chances with the hemlock process. The analyses shows that our waste redwood gives a long fiber and that the bleaching presents no difficulties that cannot be overcome on a practical and economic basis. The paper also takes a high polish, and might be made into the finest grades of stationery and book paper. In color and strength it is almost the equal to the Swedish Krafts."

The total earnings of paroled men since the passage of the law is given at \$1,430,469.03, of which \$348,154.20 has been saved.

More than 300 native Texans held a meeting in San Francisco for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Lone Star State at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Many plans were discussed for having a splendid representation from Texas, not only in people but in exhibits, in 1915. R. E. Bering, president of the Texas Pan-American-Pacific Society, called the meeting. Mrs. Huellin, president of the San Francisco Texas Women's Club, gave a talk, in which she told what the Federated Women's Clubs of Texas are doing to aid the exposition. She said that there was every prospect that \$200,000 or more soon would be available for a Texas State building, in which there would be appropriate displays of the State's industries. The Texans intend that the Texas Club and the Texas Society shall work in harmony from now until the end of the exposition. A general invitation was extended for every Texan to join the society.

The unfamiliarity of the Italians with baseball was demonstrated by the refusal of the authorities of Rome to permit an exhibition game between the New York team of the National League and the Chicago team of the American League without first being convinced that it was not a "brutal game." After the points of the game were explained the authorities still insisted that a net be erected within the stadium to protect the spectators. Even when promises were given that this precaution would be taken, permission was withheld until a few innings could be played for the benefit of the authorities, who desire to judge what manner of game the American national pastime is.

An experiment in honor, the appointment of Hale Bankston, a juvenile incorrigible, as his own deputy sheriff to escort himself to the Preston School of Industry at Ione, was reported a failure, when word was received in Los Angeles that though due there several days ago, the boy had not yet arrived at the institution. Bankston was sentenced by Judge Taft of the Juvenile Court to pass the remainder of his minority at Ione. He placed the boy upon his honor to deliver himself alone at the school, and advanced from his own pocket enough money for a ticket and other expenses. This was the first experiment of the kind in Los Angeles county.

The poultry producers of Petaluma, for the purpose of a better and more economical distribution of their products, have agreed to handle their eggs through a central agency, thus following the example of the orange growers, the Sebastopol berry men and the producers of many other lines of products.

PRISON INMATES ARE ON INCREASE

Record Mark in Population of State's Institutions

California's prison population is growing by leaps and bounds, according to Dennis M. Duffy, president of the State Board of Prison Directors. One hundred and nine men and two women were convicted of felonies in the State and sentenced to San Quentin and Folsom prisons during January, bringing the total prison population up to 3182, the highest mark it has ever reached.

These figures make no account of the 640 paroled convicts who are under prison surveillance and who are figured in as "prison population," making a total of 3822. Duffy's figures are taken from the reports of Warden Johnston of San Quentin, Warden Smith of Folsom and State Parole Officer E. H. Whyte.

Whyte's report shows that thirteen paroled men violated paroles during January, four by committing new crimes. Two men escaped and seven were missing at the end of the month.

Of the 640 paroled men thirty-six were out of employment during the month. The earnings of the balance totaled \$23,207.85, of which sum \$3402.53 was saved. There have been 2567 men paroled since the passage of the law in 1893 and 530 total violations. Of this number seventy-eight men have violated by committing new crimes.

The total earnings of paroled men since the passage of the law is given at \$1,430,469.03, of which \$348,154.20 has been saved.

Captain Garva and four seamen of the Italian bark Castagna perished when their vessel was thrown on the outer bar of Cape Cod near the Marconi wireless station a few days ago. The first mate and seven sailors were rescued by life-savers, one of whom, Captain Tobin of the Cahoon's Hollow Life-Saving Station, was badly injured by the overturning of the surf boat. The skipper of the Castagna was washed overboard, three men were frozen to death in the rigging and one died in the surf boat on the way to shore. The loss of life was the largest in a wreck on Cape Cod in twelve years. Seven seamen, all nearly unconscious from exposure, were brought ashore by the life-savers. The frozen bodies of Captain Garva and three sailors were left in the rigging, where the men had lashed themselves during the hours of darkness to avoid being carried overboard by the seas that swept the decks.

No potatoes from California will be allowed in the State of Idaho until this State has successfully eradicated the potato tuber moth which has been infecting sections of California, for notice of official quarantine has been received by State Horticulturist Commissioner A. J. Cook. Cook also was notified that Idaho has declared a quarantine against all pear nursery stock on account of pear thrips. The quarantine covers nursery stock from the following counties: San Benito, Merced, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Alameda, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Placer, Sutter, Yolo, Solano, Contra Costa, Napa, San Francisco, Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Lake and Colusa.

The poultry producers of Petaluma, for the purpose of a better and more economical distribution of their products, have agreed to handle their eggs through a central agency, thus following the example of the orange growers, the Sebastopol berry men and the producers of many other lines of products.

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SUMMONS.

In the Recorder's Court of the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California

George Lenisoni, plaintiff, vs. Adolfo Lagomazino, defendant.

The people of the State of California send Greeting to Adolfo Lagomazino, of South San Francisco, defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear before me at my office, at South San Francisco in said court, and answer the complaint in an action entitled as above brought against you in the Recorder's Court of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, within five days after the service on you of this summons, if it is served within the city and county, township or city in which this action is brought; but within ten days if it is served out of said township or city but in the county in which the action is brought, and within twenty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand this 11th day of February A. D. 1914.

W. REHBERG,

Judge of the Recorder's Court of the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo.

George Lenisoni, Attorney for Plaintiff.

In the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

J. C. EIKERENKOTTER, Plaintiff.

WILLIAM GASSERT, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said court of San Mateo is in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

J. W. Colbeck, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to William Gassert, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, and answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within thirty days; if served elsewhere within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint as arising upon contract, or will apply to the court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1914.

JOS. H. NASH, Clerk.

[Seal]

1-31-10

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CITY MANAGER PLAN ADVOCATED

Ideal Government For Suburban Towns.

INVOLVES SHORT BALLOT.

What the Plan Is and How It Works. It Is the Outgrowth of the Commission Form, but Has Distinctive Features.

The administration of many of our cities is a conspicuous failure, writes Harold J. Howland in *Suburban Life*. The deplorable fact is no less true of many a suburban town. We have much to learn in this country about municipal government. But we are learning. Fourteen years ago the city of Galveston was devastated by flood. Out of the ruin sprang into being a new experiment in city administration—commission government. As adopted in Galveston it was an emergency measure, but its success was so immediate and so sustained that its permanency was quickly assured. Today there are nearly 300 cities in the United States which have the commission form of government.

A year and a half ago a further development of the commission plan was put into operation in the little city of Sumter, S. C. The plan did not originate there, but in Lockport, N. Y. But the bill which certain progressive citizens of Lockport caused to be introduced into the New York legislature to authorize the adoption by any third class city of the "Lockport plan" never succeeded in making its way through that medieval body.

Indeed, the new plan did not originate in America at all. Like many another valuable invention, it was "made in Germany."

The most successful municipal governments in the world—those of Germany—are all directed by an elective council which hires a professional "magistrate," an experienced executive secretary, whose business it is to carry out the council's orders. The profession of "magistrate" is one of great opportunity and honor. Magistrates who succeed brilliantly in the administration of small cities are called to larger work and higher salaries in bigger cities.

This is the essence of the Lockport-Sumter plan, or, as it is better and more descriptively called, the city manager plan of city government. The advent of the city manager plan is the most promising single event in the history of municipal administration in the United States. Along the road which it points out lies the way toward the elimination of those disgraceful accompaniments of municipal administration—inefficiency, extravagance, local and partisan favoritism, ward politics and graft—which have made the government of cities the "one conspicuous failure of the United States." The plan as it is now in operation will doubtless receive many a modification before it approaches perfection. But it contains in itself the essential elements out of which perfection may reasonably be expected to develop. Nothing but the exact reverse of this can be said of our existing methods of municipal government. We may correct prevalent evils from time to time by the traditional method of "turning the rascals out," but our efforts will in the long run be useless. The fundamental structure is wrong.

What is the city manager plan?

It is simply an application to the public corporation—the municipal government—of the form of management common to all private corporations. Under it the administration of the city has two component parts—the commission and the manager. The voters at the polls elect the members of a small commission, in whom are vested the power, the authority and the responsibility. The commission in turn appoints a city manager, an expert administrator, who does the work. To him, of course, the commission delegates whatever of the power and the authority is necessary to enable him to do the work. The manager is responsible to the commission; the commissioners are responsible to the voters.

The commission corresponds to the board of directors of a corporation. The city manager corresponds to the corporation's general manager. The commission determines in broad outlines the policy on which the city's affairs shall be run. The manager carries out the policy and runs the affairs. The manager appoints the lesser city officials, he hires the city workers.

The city of Sumter, in advertising for applicants for the new position, thus described the job:

"The applicant should be competent to oversee public works, such as paving, lighting, water supply, etc."

"An engineer of standing and ability would be preferred."

"The city manager will hold office so long as he gives satisfaction to the commission."

"He will have complete administrative control of the city, subject to the approval of the board of three elected commissioners."

"There will be no politics in the job."

"The work will be purely that of an expert."

"Local citizenship is not necessary."

The city manager plan has all the advantages of the commission form of government with added advantages of its own—almost worth all the rest. (But, it should be remarked in passing, those new advantages would be practically impossible of achievement without the rest. Added to them they become irresistible.)

City manager government involves the short ballot—the only possible method by which the people can select their representatives in the government intelligently and efficiently. No man, humanly speaking, can go to the polls on election day and vote with any reasonable approach to intelligence for the candidates for a dozen or a score of offices, large and small, important and obscure. Experience has shown conclusively that the average voter will make an intelligent choice—if he makes one at all and does not swallow the ticket headed by his party emblem whole—for only the one or two names at the head of the ticket and bolt the rest (using the word in its gastronomic rather than its political sense).

In some states, like New Jersey, we have the short ballot in state affairs. But in many cities the unfortunate voter still has to do his share in filling such offices as assessor, justice of the peace, coroner, district attorney, alderman, sheriff and, one is almost tempted to add, pound keeper or hog reeve. The long ballot is the stronghold of the boss, and his ally and master, the "special interest." The short ballot is the bulwark of democracy.

The city manager plan involves non-partisan government. We have yet to find a way to dispense with party government in national and, indeed, in state affairs. Probably the advantages of party government in these large units largely outweigh their disadvantages. But when we come to divide on party lines—national party lines, that is—in municipal affairs, the result is as absurd as it is deplorable. The non-partisan principle which the city manager plan in common with city government introduces into municipal elections is essential to effective municipal government.

The city manager plan, like the commission plan, involves the unification of powers. "The unification of powers," says the leading authority on the subject, "is essential in order to avoid confusion of responsibility. There should be no other elected officers in the city government. Every power of the city should be possessed by the council. This makes it impossible for the council to lay the blame on any other officer if things go wrong. If there is no one who can hinder the council in its work the council is robbed of every possible excuse and is obliged to 'face the music' in times of public criticism."

The city manager plan, then, has the advantages common to the commission plan, that it shortens the ballot and so makes intelligent voting possible; that it eliminates from the municipal elections the disturbing and befogging factor of national partisanship, and that it unifies the powers and concentrates the responsibility.

The city manager plan also has advantages peculiar to itself.

It delegates expert work to an expert.

It relieves the administrative officer from the necessity of doing anything but administering the affairs of the city. He has no need to play politics, to "keep his ear to the ground." His opinions are no longer important, for it is the opinions of the commission which count. His job is to carry out policies, not frame them.

It has been an axiom of municipal government—among those whose desire is primarily for efficient government rather than for personally profitable government—that the concentration of power and responsibility is the surest way to efficiency. But it is contended with considerable force, on the other hand, that the concentration of power in the hands of a single man, uncontrolled, is dangerous.

The city manager plan secures the advantages of concentration of power without incurring its dangers. It gives the stability of the combined judgment of many men on matters of policy, but leaves execution to a single headed controlled executive establishment.

In the city manager plan lies the best solution which we have yet discovered for our vexed problem of municipal government. It is logical; it works to perfection in Germany; it is directed precisely at some of the most flagrant evils prevalent in the administration of our cities; it is eminently

sensible. And the professional politicians do not like it.

But how is it suited to the government of suburban towns and cities? Most particularly well. One great difficulty which the suburban community has to meet is that of finding men of the right caliber who can devote enough time and energy to the service of the community. But it would be easy to find men of high ideals and ample ability who could give all the time and energy necessary to determine the policies of the administration, provided the actual administrative work were done by an expert who was devoting all his time to it. Nowadays much of the time of our town council is taken up with petty details which ought never to be a matter of debate. I have heard a town council solemnly debate the question whether the fire house should have half a dozen new bays.

It has been said that battles have been won by poor generals, but that no battle was ever won by a debating society. The aphorism is no less applicable to the administration of a town's affairs. Roads ought not to be paved nor water works managed nor streets cleaned nor fires prevented by a debating society.

On the other hand, the provision of the American constitution that only congress may declare war rests on no less fundamental a principle. Policies should be settled, not by individuals, but by the taking of counsel, the meeting of minds, the give and take of debate and argument.

You Are Not Getting Full Value Out of Your Paper Unless You Read the ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF PUBLIC WORK.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, 1914, the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco passed its certain Resolution of Intention to order the following street work to be done in said City, to-wit:

That the following described portion of Orange Avenue be vacated and closed up in whole:

That portion of Orange Avenue between the north line of Miller Avenue and a line parallel to the north line of California Avenue and at a distance of one hundred and twenty (120) feet therefrom. That it is unnecessary to take any land therefor.

The following described district of land was theretofore declared to be the district of land affected and benefited by said work and to be assessed to pay the costs and expenses thereof, and that said district is situated within the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, and the exterior boundaries thereof are particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Miller Avenue one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the west line of Orange Avenue with the north line of Miller Avenue; thence to the north line of Miller Avenue to the point of beginning; saving, excepting and excluding from said district all public streets, avenues and roads therein included and contained.

All streets and alleys hereinbefore referred to are shown upon that certain map entitled "South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal. Plat No. 1," which map was filed in the office of the County Recorder of the County of San Mateo March 1, 1892, in Book "B" of Maps at page 6, a copy of which map is recorded therein in Book 2 of Maps at page 52.

Said resolution of intention was passed and adopted in pursuance of the provisions of that certain act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled, "An act to provide for laying out, opening, extending, widening, straightening, or closing up, in whole or in part, any street, square, lane, alley, court or place within municipalities, and to condemn and acquire any and all land and property necessary or convenient for that purpose," approved March 6, 1889, and the several acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to said resolution of intention on file in the office of the City Clerk of said City of South San Francisco.

This notice shall be published by four successive insertions in "The Enterprise," a weekly newspaper published and circulated in said City of South San Francisco, being the newspaper designated by said Board of Trustees for such publication.

South San Francisco, California, January 28, 1914.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC WORK.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, 1914, the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco passed its certain Resolution of Intention to order the following street work to be done in said City, to-wit:

That the following described portion of Eucalyptus Avenue be vacated and closed up in whole:

That portion of Eucalyptus Avenue between the south line of Lux Avenue and a line parallel to the north line of California Avenue and at a distance of one hundred and twenty (120) feet therefrom.

That it is unnecessary to take any land therefor.

The following described district of land was theretofore declared to be the district of land affected and benefited by said work and to be assessed to pay the costs and expenses thereof, and that said district is situated within the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, and the exterior boundaries thereof are particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Lot numbered Thirty-six (36) in said Block numbered One Hundred and Thirteen (113); thence southerly along the westerly line of said lot to the northerly line of California Avenue; thence easterly along the northerly line of California Avenue to the west line of Maple Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly line of Maple Avenue to the point of beginning.

That the following described portion of Eucalyptus Avenue be vacated and closed up in whole:

That portion of Eucalyptus Avenue between the south line of Lux Avenue and a line parallel to the north line of California Avenue and at a distance of one hundred and twenty (120) feet therefrom.

That it is unnecessary to take any land therefor.

The following described district of land was theretofore declared to be the district of land affected and benefited by said work and to be assessed to pay the costs and expenses thereof, and that said district is situated within the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, and the exterior boundaries thereof are particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of the alley between Lux Avenue and Miller Avenue one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the line, produced southerly, separating Lots numbered Seventeen (17) and Eighteen (18) in said Block numbered One Hundred and Thirteen (113) to the point of beginning; saving, excepting and excluding from said district all public streets, avenues and roads therein included and contained.

All streets and lots hereinbefore referred to are shown upon that certain map entitled "South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal. Plat No. 1," which map was filed in the office of the County Recorder of the County of San Mateo March 1, 1892, in Book "B" of Maps at page 6, a copy of which map is recorded therein in Book 2 of Maps at page 52.

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South San Francisco, California, January 28, 1914.

GEO. A. KNEESE,
Superintendent of Streets.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC WORK.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, 1914, the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco passed its certain Resolution of Intention to order the following street work to be done in said City, to-wit:

The following described portion of Lux Avenue be vacated and closed up in whole:

That portion of Lux Avenue between the west line of Maple Avenue and the east line of Chestnut Avenue, except all street intersections.

That it is unnecessary to take any land therefor.

The following described district of land was theretofore declared to be the district of land affected and benefited by said work and to be assessed to pay the costs and expenses thereof, and that said district is situated within the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, and the exterior boundaries thereof are particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the west line of Lux Avenue with the north line of the alley between Lux Avenue and Miller Avenue; thence westerly along the north line of said alley to the east line of Chestnut Avenue; then easterly along the east line of Chestnut Avenue; then southerly along the south line of Lux Avenue to the point of beginning; saving, excepting and excluding from said district all public streets, avenues and roads therein included and contained.

All streets and alleys hereinbefore referred to are shown upon that certain map entitled "South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal. Plat No. 1," which map was filed in the office of the County Recorder of the County of San Mateo March 1, 1892, in Book "B" of Maps at page 6, a copy of which map is recorded therein in Book 2 of Maps at page 52.

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC WORK.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, 1914, the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco passed its certain Resolution of Intention to order the following street work to be done in said City, to-wit:

The following described portion of California Avenue be vacated and closed up in whole:

That portion of California Avenue between the west line of Maple Avenue and the east line of Chestnut Avenue, except all street intersections.

That it is unnecessary to take any land therefor.

The following described district of land was theretofore declared to be the district of land affected and benefited by said work and to be assessed to pay the costs and expenses thereof, and that said district is situated within the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, and the exterior boundaries thereof are particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the west line of the alley between Lux Avenue and California Avenue; thence westerly along the north line of Lux Avenue to the point of beginning; then easterly along the east line of Chestnut Avenue to the point of beginning; then southerly along the south line of California Avenue to the point of beginning; then northerly along the north line of Lux Avenue to the point of beginning; then easterly along the east line of Chestnut Avenue to the point of beginning; then southerly along the south line of California Avenue to the point of beginning; then northerly along the north line of Lux Avenue to the point of beginning; then easterly along the east line of Chestnut Avenue to the point of beginning; then southerly along the south line of California Avenue to the

THE MOTOR GHOST

It Took a Busy Little Woman to Lay It

By CLARISSA MACKIE

"Did you see it go past?" shrieked Miss Ducey from her bedroom window.

"Yes, without a sound. My, it gave me such a start!" returned Mrs. Weems from her bedroom window next door. "Whatever can it be?"

"I don't know. Don't seem natural, whatever it is, streaking past here every night for a week without a sound, going up the street and never coming back again. Who ever saw a motorcar behaving like that? I never did till a week ago."

"No more did I."

"Shall you tell Mr. Weems?"

"Of course, but he won't believe a word of it," said that skeptic's fat wife as she closed her window and retired for the night.

Finally Miss Ducey went to bed, determining to arise early and trace the black automobile to its lair wherever it might be.

It was shortly after daylight when Miss Ducey swallowed a hasty breakfast and marched up Block street.

Block street was rightly named, for, although once it had been a small thoroughfare in the heart of the village, when the railroad had built a stone viaduct and the trains raced through the place over the heads of the distracted populace a great stone wall had blocked the street a few hundred feet beyond the boundary line of Nettie Ducey's land.

"Drat the blocking!" muttered Miss Ducey as she hurried through her orchard toward the railroad embankment.

"Drat the automobile!" she added in a little while as she stood at the grass grown end of the street, where there was not the faintest sign of wheel marks. "I'd like to see one of them city detectives down here. I'll bet he'd be stumped! Good land! I don't believe I'll ever get out of this hole. I'll not be able to pay off the mortgage now that my boarders have all left, and what shall I do?"

Miss Ducey forgot all about the black automobile as she tramped back to the house. Absorbed in her own troubles, she cared not what became



IT WAS THE HIDDEN LOOT.

of the mysterious machine. She did not even attempt to pursue the white hen that had stolen a nest somewhere toward the railroad, at the very edge of the orchard, among a heap of old, broken down wagons and the shed that crumbled on top of them years and years before.

"Likely as not the dratted critter's laying eggs on the railroad track and the trains are breaking 'em, and eggs 60 cents a dozen! If I don't have the worst luck!" groaned Miss Ducey pessimistically.

Mrs. Weems hustled in with a New York paper of the day before.

"I brought this over, Nettie; thought you'd like to see it. Did you see the car come back?" she asked eagerly.

Miss Ducey shook her head.

"Not a sign of it. Did you tell Mr. Weems?"

"Yes, as soon as he came in from lodge meeting. What do you suppose he said, Nettie?"

"He just laughed and said if we

wimmen didn't drink so much strong tea at night we wouldn't be imagining such things."

Mrs. Weems exchanged indignant glances with her friend and then departed to prepare dinner for her lord and master.

Nettie Ducey, who had no lord and master save the mortgage on the house—and she would have added the railroad for good measure, so strongly did she hate it—picked up the newspaper and read it from the scare head on the front page to the little advertisement of Linderholm's cough balm in the lower right hand corner of the last page.

And reading so conscientiously brought reward to Nettie Ducey, although she did not dream of it when she read a little item of news just above the cough balm advertisement:

"A large reward has been offered by Buffam & Jiggs, the jewelers, for the discovery of the valuables stolen from their shop last week. There is a quantity of solid silverware, gems worth many thousands of dollars, and the reward of \$10,000 for the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the stolen property should attract the attention of all detectives, amateur and professional. It is believed that the job was accomplished with the aid of a motorcar."

"Ten thousand dollars reward!" groaned Miss Ducey, tucking the paper away. "One thousand dollars would be a whole lot to me. Wish I lived where things were going on. Nothing ever happens at the end of a blind street. I declare, if that white hen ain't cackling again!"

She tied a veil over her sandy hair and darted out to the orchard and beyond the fruit trees to a little grove of young locusts that had grown up around the heap of broken down wagons.

Miss Ducey poked around in the rank grass, now flattened in a peculiar way. Certainly those were the marks of wheels.

How did they come there? Were they the tracks of the black automobile? Nettie Ducey ran to and fro like a hound on the scent, and in fifteen minutes she had discovered the mystery of the motorcar that disappeared at the end of Block street every night.

From Block street the machine turned into the lot beyond her orchard, and some one must have been there to carefully obliterate all traces of its passing. Through the lot it had gone to the farthest confines. A fence rail had been lowered and replaced, and, lo, the machine had sped through another vacant lot into a street that ran parallel with Block street and so disappeared.

"Ha!" cried Miss Ducey, just like a great detective who has made a marvelous discovery. Then she added in a puzzled tone, "But what in time does any man want to cut such capers for?"

After awhile, finding this question unanswered, Miss Ducey went back to the heap of old wagons and nosed around in search of the white hen's stolen nest. She crept down on all fours and jeopardized life and limb among the weather worn vehicles, but there was no sign of the hen's nest.

Miss Ducey sat down on the grass under her father's old buggy and rested.

"I'll have a spell of rheumatiz after this!" she groaned, bowing her head in her hands.

Presently she lifted her head and looked up at the bottom of the box body of the old buggy under which she sat. Her gaze became fixed on something bright that was wedged in a crack. She put up a hand and pulled, and down into her lap there tumbled a silver spoon—a solid silver teaspoon!

Nettie Ducey scrambled out from under the buggy and peered under the lifted lid of the box. In order to do this she had to raise the decaying hood of the vehicle.

It was the hidden loot of thieves!

What thieves? Why, the ones she had read about in the paper, of course! Ten thousand dollars reward! Almost any of her modest dreams might come true—she might take a trip to Washington some day!

Nettie Ducey never ran so fast in all her life as she did when she left the rubbish pile in the lot behind the orchard.

At last she reached the constable's office, where she poured out her marvelous tale, exhibited the newspaper and before witnesses laid claim to the reward. The constable telephoned to the city police, and then he swore in a score of deputies.

Constable Bigley, accompanied by Nettie Ducey and trailed by twenty deputies all armed to the teeth, swarmed up Block street, through Nettie's orchard to the rubbish pile.

And when the constable and his men had brought out the missing stuff and identified it beyond doubt as that belonging to Buffam & Jiggs Miss Ducey told them the story of the motor

ghost and showed them the mysterious tracks across the lots to the parallel street, establishing beyond a doubt that the black car was the vehicle of the thieves and that the cleverness of the observing spinster had resulted in her finding the hiding place of the thieves.

The city police arrived by an afternoon train, and at night, when the motor ghosts essayed another mysterious flight through Block street, they met a warm welcome.

It was a happy day when Nettie Ducey met Messrs. Buffam & Jiggs in their palatial offices and received the promised reward. There was money enough to make her comfortable the rest of her life and to help many of her relatives and friends, and that was what Miss Ducey had always wanted to do, only she couldn't afford it. She didn't sell the cottage after all, but she rented it and went to live in a quieter street.

When Miss Ducey took the trip to Washington Mrs. Weems and her husband went along as her guests, and it is a matter of interest to note that Mr. Weems handsomely apologized for his remarks concerning "ten drinking wimmin," "because," he added suavely, "if you and Annie hadn't indulged in strong tea and sat up late at night you would never have discovered that there motor ghost, and we wouldn't be sitting here now."

And Miss Ducey and her friend were so happy that they didn't care a bit because Mr. Weems had the last word after all.

For the Children

Miss Louise Iselin
Walking in the Park.



© by American Press Association.

February is usually the coldest month of the year in the northern portion of our land. Then the north wind blows its fiercest blasts, and Jack Frost gets busy making ice for young folks.

Nobody else seems to appreciate his efforts in this line, but what good are a pair of skates and nowhere to use them? So it has happened this year that Mr. Frost has won a great many friends in New York city. He has provided good skating in Central park, and the roller skates so often seen on its concrete walks have been banished, and ice skates are the thing. Crowds of children have made the old trees shiver with their merry shouts, and of course King Winter is pleased.

The little girl in the picture was on the way to the ice when the photographer snapped her the other day. She is Miss Louise Iselin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin.

The Clock Tower of Berne.

A tower in the city of Berne, Switzerland, is famous for its mechanical clock, which, at the striking hours, presents an interesting display. Three minutes before the hour a cock crows and flaps its wings, and several bears march round a seated figure of Time, which thereupon reverses an hour-glass, raises its scepter and opens its mouth as often as the clock strikes, while the bear on the right bows its head. The cock once more crows and the pantomime is at an end. This famous clock tower was once a watchtower and stood at the extreme eastern end of the town. Now, however, it is in the center of the town.

Points for Mothers

Playing Outdoors.

This is the time of year when the children need a great deal of watching, for they are apt to be tempted by fine days to play that were meant for the days when the earth was warmer and the ground less damp than at present. They come in chilled, and if the chill is neglected there may be more serious trouble. Remember that the mental condition of a child has a great deal to do with his susceptibility to disease, and to scold or perhaps anger him will only make matters worse.

Don't send him to bed crying, and, on the other hand, do not take too seriously his little ailments. "Let mother kiss it and make it well," the mother says to the smallest child, and generally the cure is effected. If mothers would only continue this cure after the child is a little older it might be better.

Don't hurt the child's feelings by ignoring his little troubles, but make him feel that they are certain to be cured, and sometimes a dose of sugar and water or a bread pill has been known to work wonders. In the meantime do everything to make the child warm and clean and comfortable, and then if he must be scolded for getting wet or dirty let it be tomorrow, when he is not wet and dirty and in a good condition to take cold, if his mother will insist on depressing his spirits, among other things.

Play Hours.

There are other hours besides those spent in a schoolroom, other times when a child must be busy in some way, playing or just romping in an ecstasy of pure joy of living. Of course when possible out of doors is so much the best, but if windows are thrown wide open, space made for pillow fights, games of all sorts, laughing races, shouts of delight—can anything on earth be so worth while for the mother of live girls and boys? While children are gregarious and love companionship, they sometimes like to have some infinite taste gratified. One may wish to copy the brilliant coloring of butterfly or blossom. Give him a box of paints and brush and he is happy. And so on through the list of likes and longings in the childish heart that every mother should study to gratify.

Cheerful Children.

Preach the gospel of cheerfulness early and late and don't encourage the morbid or emotional. Study your child and learn how to deal with him. It does no good to be unsympathetic with a child that is in a hysterical condition. Give him all your sympathy and let him feel safe and loved, and cared for in your arms and then try to divert his attention from himself. Such a condition is generally a long time in approaching a crisis, and it is in the early stages that the mother can take charge with sweet cheerfulness. If treated sanely children so inclined will outgrow their morbidness, but if you attempt physical force with such a child you will probably make him sullen as well as morbid, and thrust in upon himself he will nurse his troubles and magnify your seeming indifference.

Lunches in Boxes.

There are many varieties among the lunch boxes sold in the shops. One is a flat, square box with a compartment containing a bottle of hot or cold liquids and a big compartment for sandwiches and other tidbits usual in the school lunch. Another is in the form of a camera, collapsible, so that it may be closed flat when it is not in use. There is a lunch box which looks like a music roll for small girls or larger ones. All these are covered with imitation or real leather. Then there are brown paper boxes of various sizes and shapes, strong and cheap, so that they can be replaced by new ones when they begin to look soiled or worn.

Use For Baby's "Pen."

After the baby has outgrown the use of the baby "pen" it can be used to keep a small portable heater out of reach of the baby or any older children. An oil stove that is set in the middle of one of these pens is comparatively safe. For a stationary coal stove that is close to a wall, cut one side of the pen away and then the other three sides can be put around the stove when needed. The children cannot then get at the fire.

Skipping Rope Exercises.

Skipping with a rope as young girls use it is essentially a form of dancing and lays a useful foundation for later developments which generally eventu-

ally find in the acquisition of an elegant ballroom style. Skipping rope days give the little girl her first steps in elasticity and favor the acquisition of a sinuosity and grace of movement that are by no means the least of her attractions in later life.

Convenient Pencil Sharpeners.

Provide each child with a pencil sharpener for school use. The best are the kind that screw firmly to the edge of a table. Many schools are equipped with these. The individual sharpeners that can be carried about in the pocket or bag are not always satisfactory. They have a way of becoming dulled in a very short time, and they are too cheap to be worth sharpening.

Care of the Hair.

The hair often becomes unruly in windy weather. Curly hair when affected by wind or dampness can be coaxed back to its natural state. Wet the hair with hot water, push it up into loose waves and stick a little fine side comb into each wave, tie a soft veil over the head and allow it to dry. Never use hot irons on hair that is naturally curly.

If the hair looks dull and lifeless it requires oil and massage. The hair must be kept scrupulously clean to be either healthy or good looking. There is no danger of cold after shampooing if the hair is dried at once with hot towels, followed by a tonic and massage, as there is usually more or less alcohol in the tonic, and the massage causes good circulation, thus preventing a cold.

To give luster to the hair use five drams of castor oil, four drams sweet almond oil, six ounces of alcohol and three of any extract preferred. Drop a little in the palm of the hand and on the brush, then brush the hair



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Wideawake inventors should have our handbook on how to obtain a patent. Write for it. **WIDEAWAKE INVENTORS** should have our handbook on how to obtain a patent. Write for it. **WIDEAWAKE INVENTORS** should have our handbook on how to obtain a patent. Write for it.

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SAN BRUNO NEWS.

SAN BRUNO METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday school, 10:00 a. m.
The sermon will be preached by the District Superintendent, Dr. W. C. Evans, D. D.
Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:45

You watch April 18th. There will be something doing.

Whist! Where? At the Yeomen of course, next Tuesday evening. Only 25 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Linesba, former residents of fourth addition, have moved to San Francisco.

Mrs. Dunfield of Huntington Park was called by telegram to Colusa by the serious illness of her sister.

The board of health of San Mateo county sent inspectors around last week to examine any stagnant water for mosquitos.

Mrs. Pixley, passed away Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Coriell, of third addition. Interment took place Friday at San Jose.

Born—To Mrs. Madsen of Colma, a daughter, Sunday, February 15th. Mrs. Madsen is a daughter of Mrs. Jacobsen of Huntington Park.

"Don't forget the whist party February 24th, at Green's Hall, by the Yeomen. Refreshments will be served at the close of the games. All for 25 cents.

Little Edith Matsen of third addition fell Tuesday and dislocated her arm at the elbow. She was removed to the hospital to have the arm set and brought home Wednesday.

Don't miss the great feature picture, "Absinthe," to be shown at Green's Theatre, Green's Hall, San Bruno, on Saturday evening, February 28th. Admission 20 and 10 cents. Two shows. First show at 7:30 and second at 9. Four reels. Advt.

The Ladies' Social and Improvement Club has been very busy during the week giving out one hundred trees for planting. The club has secured permission from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to place signs on the poles at each corner. The club is planning to number the houses, also.

Our schools observed Lincoln's birthday, February 12th, by appropriate exercises in the afternoon. The school children were very much interested in the program. A person hardly realizes that there are so many children in San Bruno until you pay a visit to the school and see the crowded condition of their rooms. The school should be recognized and encouraged by every resident of our community.

For Sale—New modern cottage 4 rooms, \$250 down, balance \$15 month. New cottage 7 rooms for rent, \$15 month. \$50 down buys 3-room house and lot. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Lots for sale, nothing down, balance \$5 month, no interest. Homes built to suit you, large or small. Pay them off like rent. For particulars see L. M. Pfluger. Take San Mateo car and get off at San Bruno crossing. Advt.

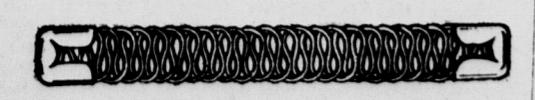
The Catholic Church entertainment and dance given last Saturday evening was the best ever given in San Bruno. The hall was packed. Even standing room was limited. The sketch, "Social Aspirations," was put on by members of St. Philip's Church of San Francisco in such a manner which showed expert and skillful training. After the entertainment, the company repaired to the upper hall to dance the rest of the evening. Refreshments were served by the ladies of St. Bruno's Church for a small sum.

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ENTERPRISE subscribers are requested to notify this office immediately if they do not receive their papers promptly each week

ORDER NU BONE CORSETS

These Corsets are made to order, \$3.50 and up


This is the Nu Bone Corset Stay. Guaranteed not to rust or break. Also washable.
L. M. PFLUGER, San Bruno, Cal.
Take San Mateo car and get off at San Bruno crossing, or send a postal for information.

UNCLE SAM WILL ASSIST THE JOBLESS

Federal Commission to Investigate Cause of Unemployed

To find work for the unemployed thousands in the Nation's largest cities and industrial centers, the Federal Commission of Industrial Relations at Washington has inaugurated an investigation to extend from Boston to Kansas City. Attention first will be given to public and private employment agencies, to bring out to what extent the trouble is due to their lack of organization and inefficiency. Four investigators have been assigned to undertake this task and report within six weeks.

The commission regards the unemployment problem as a permanent one, because the present conditions in the labor field practically are the same as exist every year at this season, and it is proposed, therefore, to gather material for the preparation of legislation by Congress to establish a Federal employment bureau to serve as a clearing-house for public and private agencies, and to direct the movement of migratory workers.

Stories of suffering, particularly in New York City, where 350,000 men and women, many of them with children dependent upon them, are reported out of employment, stirred the commission to action.

"Hundreds of thousands of men anxious to work are either out of employment or without assurance that their jobs will continue another week or another day," Chairman Frank P. Walsh said. "Groups numbering from from 100 to 1000 stand on the docks outside our great industrial plants each morning hoping to be put to work. They are thankful if they get only a few hours' employment.

"Poorly nourished and thinly clad, these men gather each morning for inspection, and then many drift away to the cheap saloons or cheap lodgings to wait for another chance.

"None can see this spectacle without realizing that there is something society cannot afford to tolerate. An employer never thinks of laying off his bookkeeper or clerk after employing him three or four hours in a day or three or four days in a week. The problem of continuous employment for laborers must be solved if we are to check the increase in our great army of homeless men.

"If nothing else will avail it may be necessary to urge employment insurance.

"Federal control of employment agencies doing an interstate business is urged upon the commission by E. W. Carpenter, manager of the National Employment Exchange in New York City. This bureau was organized by some of the largest employers of labor in the metropolis to serve as a model, and the claim is made that the evils from which migratory workers suffer at the hands of other agencies have been eliminated in its operation."

Casual employment, the great cause for the demand for breadlines, will be attacked by the commission, and cooperation in the effort to eliminate this evil will be urged upon all employers.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

That the Treasury general fund is steadily shrinking under the Democratic tariff bill was shown when the general fund statement for the first time in the Wilson administration fell below the \$100,000,000 mark. For months past the general fund has been showing a deficit of about \$500,000 per day.

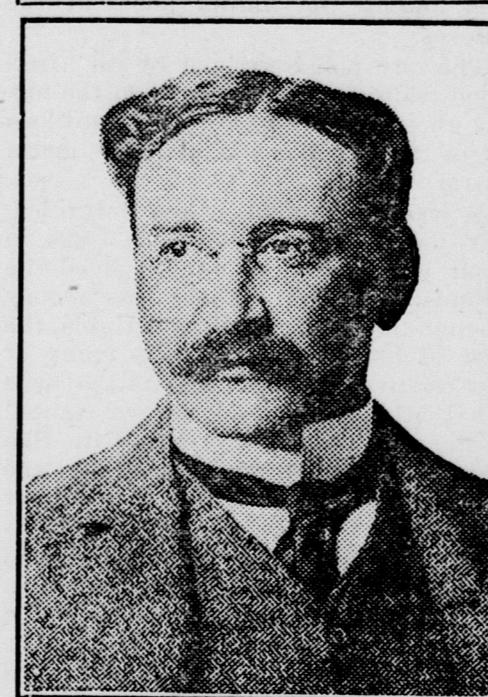
Another enthusiastic devotee of tango has come to grief. It is Mrs. Faustina A. Spence of Waltham, Mass. The tango was on and Mrs. Spence and her escort were in the thick of it. While trying one of the fancy dips she struck her knee with force on the floor, the impact being so great as to crack her kneecap.

Cattlemen of Douglas, Ariz., expect that the Sonoma export tax, which has just gone into effect, imposing a fee averaging \$10 gold on every head of cattle crossing the border, will mean the death of the cattle exportation business. This duty is more than double the import collected by the United States customs officials before the recent tariff.

Three tons of grain to be carried by parcel post may be the fate of the stage which plies between Klamath Falls, Ore., and Woodrow. A farmer of that section has written for prices on a ton each of rye, wheat and oats

PROF. JACQUES LOEB.

Rockefeller Institute Scientist Seeks to Create Life Germ.



MEXICAN BANDIT IS A PRISONER

U. S. Troops Capture Castillo and Six of His Men

Maximo Castillo, the Mexican bandit charged with responsibility for the Cumbre tunnel disaster, in which ten Americans and forty-one others lost their lives, has been captured thirty-eight miles south of Hachita, N. M. by American troops. This information was conveyed to General Hugh L. Scott, commandant at Fort Bliss, in an official telegram from Captain White, Ninth United States Cavalry.

With the bandit were six of his followers. According to Captain White, brief dispatch, they surrendered with out a fight.

Castillo, to avoid a range of mountains on the Mexican side, made a detour which brought him into American territory. Captain White was on the watch, having received word from Walter McCormick, American manager of Los Palomos ranch, on the Mexican side, that the bandit was in the neighborhood. Captain White sent a wire less message to General Scott for instructions and was ordered to arrest the bandit should he appear on American soil.

Whether the prisoner shall be surrendered to the rebels is a legal question which remains to be settled. If this is done there is no doubt that he will be executed for the Cumbre disaster. He is not charged with crime on this side.

Castillo's capture was of peculiar interest to W. R. Roxby, an American now in El Paso, Texas. Roxby was threatened with death by Castillo and his bandit force if he did not pay a ransom for his liberty after he was captured by them on February 9th west of San Pedro, Chihuahua.

Roxby, who is manager of the Urmston ranch of Western Chihuahua, was forced to pay \$1000 to the bandits to gain his release. Not having the money which was demanded, he was forced to go to the headquarters of the Urmston ranch, several miles distant, and write out a check for the amount. Castillo sent a guard with him in order to insure the receipt of the check. The guards, at the point of guns, forced him to write a letter to the City National Bank at El Paso ordering the payment of the check to a representative of Castillo who resides in El Paso. The check has not been presented.

Castillo set fire to a freight train in the Cumbre tunnel two weeks ago. The cars were burning when a passenger train crashed into them, and every life aboard was lost. The tunnel is still burning.

A special treaty between the United States and Mexico authorizes the border states of the two countries to deliver fugitives to one another without reference to the federal governments.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS

Toronto, Canada, has a housewives' league.

Borans tribesmen exterminated recently an entire village, composed of 200 men, women and children of the Rendile tribe in the protectorate, according to an explorer who reached Nairobi, British East Africa. The Borans, who are a peaceful people engaged in pastoral occupations, have been incessantly harassed by the Rendiles. They retaliated by killing every one of the Rendile tribe they could find.

In an editorial recently the London Economist says that during the recent talk of civil war in Ireland there has been a steady rise in all Irish securities and that during the past three weeks the stocks of banks and railways, including securities dealt in, in Belfast, have shown the utmost firmness. It adds that there is not a sign in Belfast of investors who want to exchange local holdings for safer investments abroad.

The lower house in Tokio, Japan was the scene of unprecedented disorder a few days ago. The members of the opposition destroyed the ballot box to prevent the adoption of the business tax, which the masses wish abolished. Riotous scenes on the floor of the house continued throughout the session, which extended over many hours, the obstructionists blocking the Government at every turn. According to the Tokyo papers, the naval commission has found one naval officer guilty of bribery in connection with the dealings of Japanese naval officers with a German firm contracting for the Japanese navy.

Such violent storms have prevailed in the North Atlantic in the last week that many passenger steamers and cargo boats bound to America have sought shelter in ports on the other side of the Atlantic.

PANAMA EXPOSITION NEWS

Ceciland F. Bishop, vice-president of the Aero Club of America and a vice-president of the International Aeronautical Federation, will leave New York in three weeks for Brussels, where he will represent the Aero Club in an attempt to have a special meeting called of the international federation to consider the round-the-world race planned by the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is very likely that the sanction of the world race will not be given by the Aero Club of America until plans have been considered by the federation. The officials of the Aero Club believe the problem is too complicated to be handled by the American club alone.

Professor Louis Boss, director of the Dudley Observatory, eminent astronomer, in a lecture at the State Education building in Albany, N. Y., on "Some Preliminary Attempts to Solve the Riddle of the Universe," declared that he is now fairly convinced by recent observations and deductions that some force of the general nature of an electro-magnet may be the law governing the motion and structure of the stars." He also asserted "that five stars of the Big Dipper are traveling along together, while two at the extreme ends are moving in the opposite direction, so that eventually the configuration will be broken up."

Grinnell Burt, an Oroville olive grower, has filed suit against the Los Angeles Olive Growers' Association to compel the association to pay nearly \$22,000, which he alleges is overdue on a contract for the sale of olives from his grove. Burt alleges that the company contracted to buy the olives from his eighty acres at \$140 a ton, and that they have only paid him \$2000 on the contract. He realized \$300 an acre on his grove.

SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET

Latest Conditions and Prices of Seasonable Products of California

FRUITS—Apples, per box: New-town Pippins, 4-tier, \$1.75@2; do, 4½-tier, \$1.50@1.75; Hoover, 4-tier, \$1.25@1.50; do, 4½-tier, \$1@1.25. Oregon Apples—Extra fancy Spitzbergens, \$2@2.25; do, fancy, \$1.75@2; do, choice, \$1.40@1.65; Ben Davis, \$1.65@1.85; Newton Pippins, \$1.75@2.25.

POTATOES—Per cental: Delta Whites, 90c@\$1.15; Oregon Burbanks, \$1@1.35; Sweet Potatoes, \$1.25@1.60.

ONIONS—Per cental: Silverskins, \$2.50@2.75; on street, 25c higher; Oregon, \$3.25@3.35; Eastern, \$2.90@3.10; Australian, \$3.75@4.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, repacked, small lugs. Mexican, \$2@2.75; Lettuce, per crate, 75c@\$1.25; Cauliflower, per dozen, 25@50c; Peppers, per pound, southern, Bell, 3@4c; do, Chile, 4@7c; Rhubarb, \$1.25@2 per box; Cabbage, \$1@1.25 per cental; Sprouts, 4@6c per pound; Mushrooms, per pound, natural, \$8@10c; do, buttons, 17@25c; Carrots, per sack, 40@50c; Celery, large crates, \$1.25@1.75; do, small crates, 75c@\$1; Garlic, per pound, local, 7@10c; Cucumbers, hothouse, per box of 2½ dozen, \$2.75@3; Peas, per pound, 5@10c; String Beans, per pound, Florida stock, 25@30c; Egg Plant, per pound, Texas stock, 25c.

HAY—Carload lots, per ton: Fancy Wheat, \$16.50@17; No. 1 Wheat or Wheat and Oat, \$14@15; No. 2 Wheat or Oat, \$12@13; choice Tame Oat, \$13@14; other Tame Oat, \$11.50@12.50; Barley, \$10@12; Wild Oat, \$10@12; Stock Hay, \$9@10; Alfalfa, \$10@11.50; Straw, per bale, 75@95.

FEED—Per ton: Bran, \$23.50@24.50 for white, and \$22.50@23.50 for red; Middlings, \$31.50@33.50; Shorts, \$24.50@25.50; Rolled Barley, \$24.50@25.50; Corn Meal, \$39@40; Cracked Corn, \$39@40.

MEAL—Per ton: Oatcake, 20-ton lots, \$33; 10 tons, \$33.50; 5 tons, \$34; less than 5 tons, \$34.50; Cocoanut, carload lots, \$24; do, 10 tons, \$24; 5 tons, \$24.50; do, small lots, \$25.

POULTRY—Per pound: California Fryers, 25@27c; Broilers, 30@32c; old Roosters, 12@13c; do, young, 19@21c; Hens, 16@18c; Eastern Hens, 18@19c; do, young Roosters, 18@21c. Per doz.: California Hens, medium, \$4.50@5.50; do, extra, \$6@10; old Roosters, \$4@4.50; young Roosters, \$6.50@7.50; do, full-grown, \$8@9; Fryers, \$5@6; Broilers, \$3@4; Ducks, old, \$4@6; do, young, \$7@9; Pigeons, \$1.50; do, Squabs, \$2.50@3; Eastern Hens, \$7@11, according to size; Geese, per pair, \$2@3. Turkeys, per pound, young, 20@24c; do, old, 18@22c; dressed, 21@24c; off grades, 18@20c.

GAME—Per dozen: Rabbits, \$2@2.50; Belgian Hares, \$4@6; do, wild, \$2.50@2.75.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter, 26c per pound; Eggs, 22c per dozen.